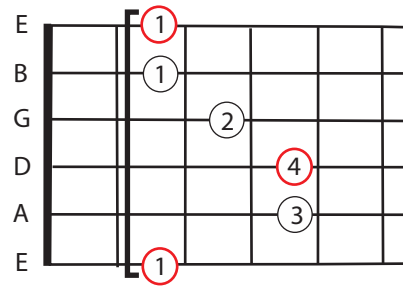
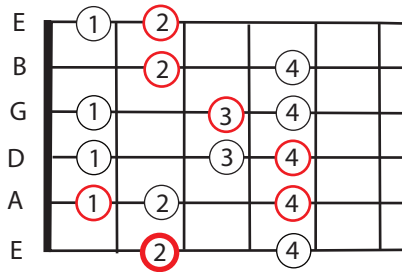
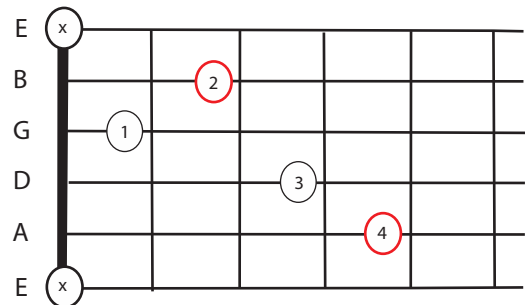
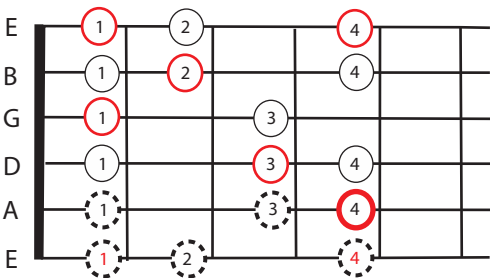


Moveable scale forms: These scales have no notes on open strings and so are transposable forms to any of the 12 keys as the fretboard will allow. The figure to the left gives the scale form and fingering. The figure to the right shows the associated chord to the scale. Red circles on the left indicate chord tones. On the right the red indicates tonic notes. This first example is shaped like an E Major chord. Because it begins on the tonic note it may be referred to as either the E, or Root scale form. This particular scale along with its associated chord is F# major. It begins on the second fret, sixth string and ascends two octaves. Move this form up one fret to the third fret and it is transposed to G Major. At the 5th fret it would be transposed to A major...and so on.



This scale form is the C Major form, also known as the first inversion form as it begins on the 3rd of the chord. This example at the 1st fret is Db Major. It begins on F, the third of the Db Major chord. Moving the form up one fret would transpose to D Major. Up three more frets to the fifth fret would render the F Major scale...and so on.



This is the A form. Because it begins on E, the fifth of the chord, it is also referred to as the second inversion Major chord and scale form. The one below is B Major. It begins on F#, the fifth of the chord. Moving the form up three frets would render D Major. Going up two more frets renders E major...and so on.

